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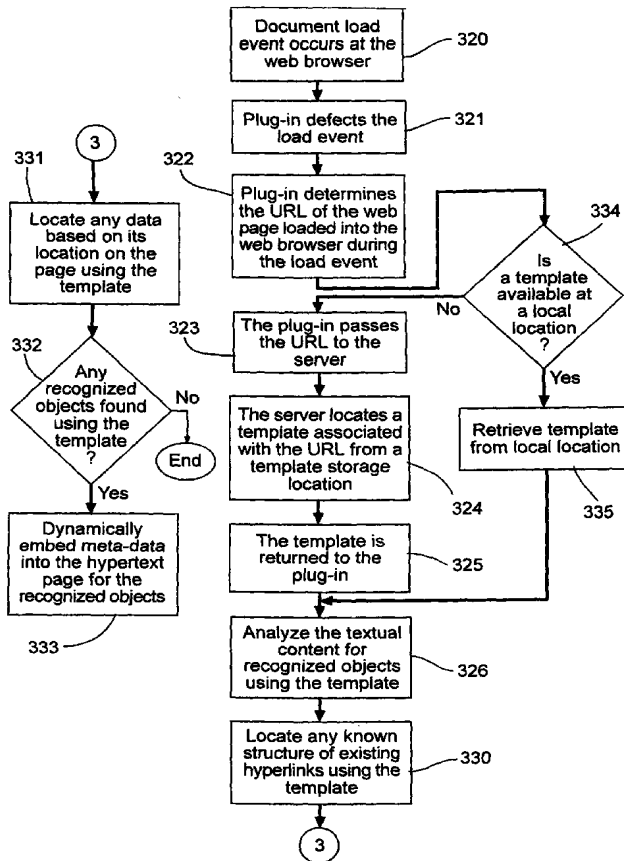
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- (71) Applicant and (72) Inventor: **GVILY, Yaniv** [IL/US]; 1395 Kelly Park Circle, Morgan Hill, CA 95037 (US).
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- (74) Agents: **ALBERT, Philip, H.** et al.; Townsend and Townsend and Crew LLP, Two Embarcadero Center, 8th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94111-3834 (US).
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- (71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): **TOP-TIER ISRAEL, LTD.** [IL/IL]; #4 Hacharoshet Street, Ra'anana (IL).

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: CLIENT-BASED OBJECTIFYING OF HYPERTEXT PAGES



(57) Abstract: The invention relates to providing embedded meta-data into HTML pages by means of a plug-in residing on a user computer. The plug-in analyzes the unstructured data of a hypertext page (322), understands the meaning behind the data (326), associates meta-data with some of the unstructured data (330) and stores this meta-data back into the original hypertext page. The plug-in stores meta-data in a location that is hidden from the user's view so that it is unobtrusive but easily retrievable.

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CLIENT-BASED OBJECTIFYING OF HYPERTEXT PAGES

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This application claims priority to Provisional Application Number
5 60/240,521 filed October 12, 2000, hereby incorporated by reference for all purposes. In
addition, this application is being concurrently filed with U.S. Serial Number _____
(Atty. Docket No. 17900-001710US) commonly assigned and hereby incorporated by
reference for all purposes.

The World Wide Web is an integrated network of sites, each is specialized in a
10 different subject or theme. Despite the differences, most sites can be categorized into groups
based upon their content. Some sites specialize in news, some in sports, others in book e-
tailing and still others in investment.

Navigation between the various sites is limited to clicking on hyperlinks.
Hyperlinks in one site point to pages on another thus allowing the browser to move among
15 the sites. This method of navigation is powerful yet it also limits the user's browsing
experience. One online bookseller will not point to another since it does not want to move
potential buyers off its site. The offered hyperlinks will be limited only to websites that the
site has relations with. The user that browses for a book, however, does want to be able to
compare prices on multiple competitive online bookstores.

20 Hypertext pages viewed over the World Wide Web are free-form text
documents. They are not self descriptive in the way that they do not contain the meaning of
the displayed text. It is up to the reader of the site to interpret the text into meaningful
information. This all works well for a human reader. However, a machine reading this text
(data) is lacking the necessary descriptors (meta-data) to understand what is being displayed.

25 Therefore, it would be advantageous to provide a method of analyzing the
unstructured data of hypertext pages, understanding the meta-data behind it and embedding
this meta-data into the original hypertext page at the client's machine. The meta-data may be
stored, hidden from the user's view, so that it is unobtrusive. However, applications that
know where to look for this meta-data can easily access and utilize it.

30

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to embedding meta-data into HTML pages at a user
computer. In one embodiment, a computer-implemented method for adding meta-data to

textual content on a hypertext page is described. A plug-in residing on a web browser at a user computer detects the occurrence of a first hypertext page. The plug-in analyzes the URL of the first hypertext page. Soon thereafter, the plug-in associates a template with the first hypertext page based in part on said URL. If the plug-in cannot locate a template locally, it
5 may contact a well-known server so as to request a template from the server, which is coupled to a repository of templates.

The plug-in then scans the content of the first hypertext page for recognized objects using the template. In response to locating any recognized objects, the plug-in dynamically embeds meta-data of the recognized object into the first hypertext page. The
10 first hypertext page with the meta-data is then stored on the user computer or displayed to the user.

Reference to the remaining portions of the specification, including the drawings and claims, will realize other features and advantages of the present invention. Further features and advantages of the present invention, as well as the structure and
15 operation of various embodiments of the present invention, are described in detail below with respect to the accompanying drawings. In the drawings, like reference numbers indicate identical or functionally similar elements.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

20 Figure 1 is a prior art corporate network;
Figure 2 is one embodiment of a network embodying the present invention;
Figure 3 is a one embodiment of a network embodying the present invention
by providing a plug-in at the client machine;
Figure 3A is a flow chart of the steps for the embodiment of Figure 3;
25 Figure 4 is a system drawing for providing a plug-in at a client machine;
Figure 5 is a prior art hypertext page; and
Figure 6 is a hypertext page having a content menu using the embedded meta-
data of the present invention.

30 DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIFIC EMBODIMENTS

The invention provides exemplary systems and methods for embedding meta-data into HTML pages by means of a plug-in associated with a web browser and thereafter displaying the HTML pages on a user computer. The plug-in analyzes the unstructured data

of a hypertext page, understands the meaning behind the data, associates meta-data with some of the unstructured data and stores this meta-data back into the original hypertext page. The invention potentially stores meta-data in a location that is hidden from the user's view so that it is unobtrusive but easily retrievable.

5 There are numerous configurations for implementing the present invention. In the illustrated embodiment of Figure 1, the invention is implemented and described using a typical corporate network. Client computers 100 are arranged in intranet subnet 125 along with internal servers 105. The intranet subnet is coupled to Internet 120 through a gateway or bottleneck 110. In the illustrated example, gateway 110 is a proxy. Internet 120 has external
10 servers 115, which is where content may reside.

 Figure 2 illustrates one embodiment of client based embedding of data for the network shown in Figure 1. The illustrated example in Figure 2 extends the client machine so as to have access to extended web content. Client machine 200 has an extension 205 installed thereon, which allows content coming from both internal servers 215 and external
15 servers 225 to be extended. Although the network illustrated in Figure 2 does not require modification of the network configuration to embed data into a text page, it does require an installation or plug-in on each client to do so. As will be described hereinafter, client machine 200 has embodied thereon an extension to embed data into a text page. In one
20 embodiment, this extension is a web browser having a plug-in that performs the steps of the method described hereinafter.

Embedding Data at a Client Machine

 In one embodiment of the present invention, a plug-in, filter, tool bar or event handler is provided at the client machine to embed data into a text page. More particularly,
25 as shown in Figures 3 and 4, a plug-in is provided that may embed meta-data into a web page at a client machine. Referring now to Figures 3 and 3A, client machine 300 comprises a web browser 305 and a plug-in 310 embodied thereon. Client machine 300 is coupled to a server 315, which in the illustrated embodiment is shown as a TopTier server. Server 315 has a database of templates coupled thereto, which is not illustrated in Figure 3.

30 Referring now to Figure 3A with reference to Figure 3, one embodiment of the present invention will now be described in detail. A user generates an HTTP request by entering a URL into a web browser 305 at client machine 300. The HTTP request is submitted to a second location, which in the example is likely to be a third party website. In the context of the present invention, either the entering of an HTTP request or the receipt of

the corresponding document may be referred to as a document load event. Web browser plug-in 310 detects the HTTP request or document load event (step 321). Subsequently, the HTTP request is intercepted at client machine 300. The resource identifier, which in the illustrated example is the URL of the web page requested at the user computer or client machine 300, is extracted from the request by the plug-in and stored for future use (step 322). If a template is not available locally, the URL is then forwarded (step 323) from client machine 300 to a server 315 for purposes of locating a template. If a template is available locally, for example in computer readable memory or in a database coupled to client machine 300, the template is retrieved and there is no need to send the URL to server 315. Any located template is associated with the URL of the HTTP request.

In response to the receipt of the URL, server 315 queries its database of templates, to identify any relevant template for the target resource, i.e. the forwarded URL in step 323 (step 324). If a match is found, server 315 returns the template to the plug-in 310. The client machine, through web browser 305 and plug-in 310, analyzes the document. In one embodiment, using the template, the plug-in scans the textual content to search for recognized objects (step 326). In another embodiment, the plug-in may use the template to locate any known pattern or structure of existing hyperlinks (step 330). In yet another embodiment, the plug-in uses the template to locate any recognized objects based on their relative location on the page (step 331).

To facilitate its operation, the plug-in of the present invention may parse the HTTP response to build a Document Object Model (DOM) document. DOM is a platform and language neutral interface that allows programs and scripts to dynamically access and update the content and structure of HTML documents. As such, all document content, including all elements and their attributes, can be added, removed or changed.

Client machine 300, using plug-in 310 embodied on web browser 305, then analyzes the DOM document based on any retrieved template(s), and if recognized objects are found using the template (step 332), thereafter embeds meta-data into the DOM document in the form of new DOM nodes. Embedded data may be meta-data, a script or a link to name a few. The DOM is then serialized again as plain HTML text and returned to the web browser (step 333). The web browser is unaffected by the fact that the HTML content has been modified.

The process of analyzing the existing DOM of an HTML page is now described. In one aspect of the invention, the textual content of the HTML page is scanned for known words or phrases. This scanning phase may be referred to as the dictionary

analysis. For example, the word "United States" is identified as a location and a country. Once identified, plug-in 310 subsequently inserts this meta-data into the HTML stream. Different dictionaries may be used for different sites. For example, a first dictionary may always be used for a sports site, while a second dictionary may be used for a news site. In
5 another aspect of the invention, the known structure of existing hyperlinks and other elements are analyzed and extended. For example, <http://www.mybookstore.com/book?isbn=1234567890> points to a book whose ISBN is 1234567890. Accordingly, links are analyzed differently for each domain. In yet another aspect of the invention, data is recognized by its location on the page. For example, a particular web page may always use
10 big text at the top of a page to identify a book title. A template of the present invention may then be used to scan this particular web page and extract the title of the book. Accordingly, there are different templates that recognize text by location for each recognized domain.

Figure 4 illustrates one example of a system embodying the present invention.. In the illustrated example, client machine 400 comprises a web browser 405 with a plug-in
15 410 embodied thereon. In addition, client machine 400 may also have a word processing program, a spreadsheet or document management system with an associated filter embodied thereon to effectuate the steps of the present invention. Client machine 400 initiates a request for a document from a first location 425, which in the illustrated example is an HTTP request to a first location 425. In the illustrated embodiment, first location 425 is a third party
20 website on the Internet. However, one skilled in the art can appreciate that the request for a document may be a request for a document from a word processing program, a spreadsheet, a document management system or the like without departing from the intended scope of the invention. In addition, first location 425 may be an intranet site.

Continuing with Figure 4, the document is returned from the first location to
25 web browser 405. Client machine 400 utilizes the appropriate software package to display the document to the user. In the illustrated embodiment, web browser 405 detects the presence of HTML document 430 and sends a document load event to plug-in 410. The plug-in parses the document to locate the unique identifier that is characteristic of the document. In the illustrated example, the unique identifier is a URL identifying the HTML
30 document.

Plug-in 410 then requests an associated template for the document by passing the unique identifier to a second location 415. In the illustrated example, second location 415 is a server having a database of templates 420 coupled thereto. The unique identifier, or URL of the HTML document, is used to instruct the server 415 to retrieve the associated template

from database 420. However, one skilled in the art can appreciate that second location may be a database or computer readable memory coupled to client machine 400. Second location 415 returns the template to client machine, and more particularly in the illustrated example, plug-in 410. If more information is needed by client 400, it is requested from second location 415.

As illustrated in Figure 4, plug-in 410 uses the template to analyze HTML document 430. Specifically, plug-in searches the document for recognized objects using the template. If a recognized object is found, plug-in 410 associates data with the recognized element and embeds it into the document. In the illustrated embodiment, plug-in 410 associates meta-data with the recognized objects and embeds the meta-data into the HTML text stream. However, one skilled in the art can appreciate that scripts, links or the like may be embedded into a document without departing from the intended scope of the invention.

Embedding Data Examples

Figure 5 shows an example of a prior art hypertext page 601 consisting of some text and a hyperlink 602. The following illustrates source code that may be used to render that page:

```

<HTML>
<HEAD>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<A HREF="http://xyz.somewhere.com">Willie Brown</A> has been re-elected as the mayor
of the city and county of San Francisco.
</BODY>
</HTML>

```

For purposes of the example, assume that the analysis process for the HTML page has recognized two objects on the page: Willie Brown and San Francisco. Willie Brown is recognized as a name, Willie as a first name and Brown as a last name. Continuing, San Francisco is recognized as a location. The meta-data of these objects will be embedded into the web page, effectively altering the source code to something like:

```

<HTML>
<HEAD>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<A HREF="http://xyz.somewhere.com" META="<PERSON><FIRST>Willie</FIRST>
<LAST>Brown</LAST></PERSON>">Willie Brown</A> has been re-elected as the mayor
of the city and county of <SPAN META="<LOCATION><CITY>San
Francisco</CITY><STATE>CA</STATE></LOCATION>">San Francisco</SPAN>.
</BODY>
</HTML>

```


The example above shows one case where an attribute has been added to an existing tag, i.e. the META attribute of the A tag. In addition, the example illustrates an attribute in which a new tag has been added where there had been none before, i.e. the SPAN tag. Neither change alters the rendering of the web page. The web browser ignores the additional tags when drawing the page. The user is unaware of the changes to the page. Also, note that since the meta-data is stored in XML format, it is quite easily extensible. As such, it may therefore be desirable to include the country as well as the city and state in the location object in the above example.

A designer of the analysis tool may program one aspect of the invention so as to cause changes in the rendering of the HTML page. For example, an analyzer may automatically add HRNP links where there were none, and alter existing hyperlinks to HRNP links where applicable. HRNP links are described in U.S. Patent 5,848,424, which is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety for all purposes. In summary, HRNP links provide a method for meta-data based hyperlink navigation. One possible implementation may produce the following code:

```
<HEAD>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<A HREF="hrnp://xyz.myserver.com/person/Willie,+Brown">Willie Brown</A> has been
re-elected as the mayor of the city and county of <AHREF="hrnp://xyz.myserver.com/city/SF,
+CA">>San Francisco</A>.
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Since HRNP links have a rigid structure one must follow, the meta-data is not stored in XML style but rather as part of the HRNP HREF string.

Figure 6 illustrates one example of a navigation option using meta-data embedded into an HTML page. In the illustrated example, a right click on link 602 produces context menu 603. The navigation options provided in context menu 603 result from and are directly related to the embedded meta-data. In the illustrated example, a template has determined that the term "Raze" is a book. In response, corresponding meta-data is embedded into the hypertext page to indicate such. The navigation options in context menu 603, e.g. N&B.com, Nozama.com and Mybookstore.com, all relate to the meta-data that indicates Raze is a book. Such association allows for infinite navigation options.

Although the invention is described with reference to specific embodiments thereof, the embodiments are merely illustrative, and not limiting, of the invention, the scope of which is to be determined solely by the appended claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 1 1. A computer implemented method for embedding data in a text page at
2 a client machine, the method comprising:
3 intercepting the request for the resource;
4 extracting a resource identifier from the request and storing said resource
5 identifier;
6 forwarding the request for said resource from said client machine to a location
7 having the resource;
8 receiving the resource and thereafter parsing the resource based at least
9 partially on the identifier so as to search the resource and identify one or more recognized
10 elements in the resource; and
11 embedding data into the resource based on the one or more recognized
12 elements.
- 1 2. The computer implemented method of claim 1 wherein said method is
2 performed by a module operating within a web browser.
- 1 3. The computer implemented method of claim 1 wherein said embedded
2 data comprises meta-data.
- 1 4. The computer implemented method of claim 1 wherein said embedded
2 data comprises a script.
- 1 5. The computer implemented method of claim 1 wherein said embedded
2 data comprises a link.
- 1 6. The computer implemented method of claim 1 wherein said request for
2 a resource is an HTTP request for an HTML document.
- 1 7. The computer implemented method of claim 1 wherein said resource
2 identifier is a URL.
- 1 8. The computer implemented method of claim 1 wherein said request for
2 a resource is a request for a document from a document management database.

1 9. The computer implemented method of claim 1 further comprising the
2 step of storing detected element data in a log file coupled to said client machine, said detected
3 element data representing at least said one or more recognized elements.

1 10. The computer implemented method of claim 1 wherein said search and
2 identify said one or more recognized elements further comprises a dictionary search, wherein
3 said dictionary search comprises locating recognized words or phrases in said resource from
4 computer memory coupled to said client machine.

1 11. The computer implemented method of claim 1 wherein said search and
2 identify said one or more recognized elements further comprises a pattern search, said pattern
3 search comprising locating known patterns in said resource.

1 12. The computer implemented method of claim 11 wherein said pattern
2 search is a search for links.

1 13. The computer implemented method of claim 1 wherein said search and
2 identify said one or more recognized elements further comprises a location search, said
3 location search comprising locating text based on the position of said text in said resource.

1 14. The computer implemented method of claim 1 wherein said storing a
2 resource identifier comprises storing said resource identifier in computer readable memory
3 coupled to said client machine.

1 15. The computer implemented method of claim 1 wherein said parsing of
2 said resource is assisted by a template for identifying recognized elements, said template
3 retrieved from a database coupled to said client machine.

1 16. A computer implemented method for adding meta-data to a hypertext
2 page at a client machine, the method comprising:
3 intercepting an HTTP request for a resource;
4 extracting a URL from said HTTP request and storing the URL in computer
5 readable memory coupled to said client machine, the URL identifying the requested resource;
6 forwarding the HTTP request to a network having the requested resource;
7 receiving the requested resource at the client machine in the form of an HTTP
8 response;

9 extracting content out of the HTTP response;
10 locating a template that corresponds to the requested resource; and
11 embedding meta-data into the content using the template.

1 17. The computer implemented method of claim 16, wherein said client
2 machine comprises a web browser and a module operating within said web browser.

1 18. The computer implemented method of claim 16, wherein said step of
2 embedding meta-data further comprises:

3 building a document object model (DOM) using an HTML text stream from
4 said HTTP response;

5 adding meta-data into the DOM by creating new DOM elements and
6 attributes; and

7 serializing the DOM with the added meta-data into the HTML text stream.

1 19. The computer implemented method of claim 16 wherein said resource
2 is an HTML stream.

1 20. The computer implemented method of claim 16 wherein said network
2 is an intranet network.

1 21. The computer implemented method of claim 16 wherein said network
2 is the Internet.

1 22. The computer implemented method of claim 16 wherein said network
2 is a document management system.

1 23. The computer implemented method of claim 16 wherein said template
2 is obtained from a template database, said template is selected based on said URL.

1 24. The computer implemented method of claim 23 wherein said template
2 database is coupled to a location having up-to-date templates, wherein said template database
3 receives said up-to-date templates from said location.

1 25. The computer implemented method of claim 24 wherein said template
2 database is coupled to a location having said up-to-date templates, and receives said up-to-
3 date templates using the Internet.

1 26. The computer implemented method of claim 16 wherein said template
2 assists a dictionary search, wherein said dictionary search comprises recognizing elements in
3 said resource by a word or a phrase.

1 27. The computer implemented method of claim 16 wherein said template
2 assists a pattern search, said pattern search comprising locating known patterns in said
3 resource.

1 28. The computer implemented method of claim 27 wherein said pattern
2 search is a search for links.

1 29. The computer implemented method of claim 16 wherein said template
2 assists a location search, wherein said location search comprises recognizing elements in said
3 resource based on the location of said element in said resource.

1 30. A computer implemented method for adding a script to a hypertext
2 page at said client machine, comprising:

3 intercepting a resource request at a client machine, said resource request
4 identifying a resource;

5 extracting a resource request identifier from the resource request and storing
6 the resource request identifier in computer readable memory, the resource request identifier
7 associated with the resource;

8 forwarding the resource request to a network and thereafter locating the
9 resource;

10 locating a template that corresponds to the resource; and

11 embedding at least one script into said response.

1 31. The computer implemented method of claim 30, wherein said step of
2 embedding at least one script further comprises:

3 building a document object model (DOM) out of an HTML text stream from
4 said response;

5 adding at least one script into the DOM by creating new DOM nodes,
6 elements or attributes; and

7 serializing the DOM with the at least one added script back into the HTML
8 text stream.

1 32. The method of claim 30 wherein said network is the Internet.

1 33. The method of claim 30 wherein said network is an intranet.

1 34. The method of claim 30 wherein said network is a document
2 management database.

1 35. The method of claim 30 wherein said document request identifier is a
2 URL.

1 36. The method of claim 30 wherein said resource is generated from
2 spreadsheet software, presentation software and/or word processing software.

1 37. A system for adding data to a text page at a client machine, said system
2 comprising a client machine having computer readable memory and a database coupled
3 thereto, said client machine having a filter for receiving a request for a resource, extracting
4 and storing a resource identifier from said request, forwarding said request for said resource
5 from said client machine to a location having said resource, receiving said resource and
6 thereafter parsing said resource based on said identifier so as to search and identify one or
7 more recognized elements in said resource, and embedding data into said resource based on
8 said one or more recognized elements.

1 38. A computer implemented method for embedding data into a resource at
2 a first location using a template received from a second location coupled to said first location,
3 said first location having a web browser and a module operating within said web browser,
4 said method comprising:

5 receiving a hypertext page at said first location;

6 detecting the occurrence of said hypertext page by said module;

7 identifying the URL of said resource;

8 associating a template with said URL;

9 analyzing said hypertext page using said template, wherein said analyzing step
10 identifies one or more recognized elements in said hypertext page; and

11 associating data with said one or more recognized elements and thereafter
12 embedding said data into said hypertext page.

1 39. The computer implemented method of claim 38, wherein said first
2 location is a user computer.

1 40. The computer implemented method of claim 38, wherein said second
2 location is a server having a plurality of templates stored in computer readable memory.

1 41. A computer implemented method for embedding meta-data in a
2 hypertext page at a user computer comprising the following steps performed by a module
3 operating within a web browser resident on said user computer, said user computer coupled
4 to a first location and a second location, said method comprising the steps of:

5 receiving said hypertext page at said user computer from said first location;

6 analyzing unstructured data of said hypertext page, wherein said analyzing
7 step detects a unique identifier that is characteristic of said hypertext page;

8 receiving a template from said second location, said template is retrieved
9 based on said unique identifier; and

10 using said template, associating meta-data with at least a portion of said
11 unstructured data and thereafter embedding said meta-data in said hypertext page.

1 42. The computer implemented method of claim 41 wherein said first
2 location is a website and said second location is a server having a plurality of templates
3 stored in computer readable memory.

1 43. The computer implemented method of claim 41 wherein said module is
2 a plug-in module of a world wide web browser.

1 44. The computer implemented method of claim 41 further comprising:
2 transmitting said resource identifier to said second location;

3 locating said template using said resource identifier at said second location;

4 and

5 transmitting said template from said second location to said client machine.

1 45. A computer implemented method of embedding meta-data in a
2 hypertext page on a user computer comprising:

3 analyzing unstructured data of said hypertext page using a template

4 downloaded from a first location to said user computer;

5 associating meta-data with a portion of said unstructured data of said hypertext
6 page; and
7 embedding said associated meta-data into said hypertext page.

1 46. The computer implemented method of claim 45 further comprising:
2 loading said hypertext page, checking a domain name of said hypertext page
3 and matching a template with said hypertext page.

1 47. The computer implemented method of claim 45, wherein said
2 analyzing step further comprises scanning textual content of said hypertext page.

1 48. The computer implemented method of claim 45, wherein said step of
2 analyzing further comprises analyzing structure of an existing hyperlink or scanning for a
3 known pattern on said hypertext page and thereafter embedding a hyperrelational link
4 coupled to identified element..

1 49. The computer implemented method of claim 45, wherein said step of
2 analyzing further comprises recognizing a portion of said unstructured data on said hypertext
3 page based on the location of said portion.

1 50. The computer implemented method of claim 45, wherein said step of
2 adding further comprises dynamically embedding said meta-data associated with a portion of
3 said unstructured data into said hypertext page.

1 51. A computer system for embedding meta-data into a hypertext-page and
2 storing said hypertext page on a user computer comprising:
3 a web browser residing on said user computer for receiving web pages having
4 a URL;
5 a plug-in module associated with said web browser, said plug-in module
6 detects the occurrence of a web page loaded into said web browser, receives a template for
7 analyzing content of said web page to produce recognized content and embeds meta-data
8 associated with said recognized content;
9 a server for receiving said URL and returning a template associated with said
10 URL to said plug-in module; and
11 a database of templates, said database coupled to said server.

1 52. A computer implemented method for providing navigation options at a
2 client machine, said method comprising:
3 receiving a request for a resource at said client machine;
4 extracting and storing a resource identifier from said request at said client
5 machine;
6 forwarding said request for said resource from said client machine to a
7 location having said resource;
8 receiving said resource at said client machine and thereafter parsing said
9 resource based on said identifier so as to search said resource and identify one or more
10 recognized elements in said resource;
11 embedding data into said resource at said client machine based on said one or
12 more recognized elements; and
13 recognizing said data at said client machine and thereafter providing a
14 navigation option at said client machine based on said data.

1 53. The computer implemented method of claim 52 wherein said data
2 comprises meta-data and a navigation script, wherein said meta-data and said script in
3 combination provide navigation options.

1 54. The computer implemented method of claim 52 wherein said
2 navigation option comprises a single click hypertext link.

1 55. The computer implemented method of claim 52 wherein said
2 navigation option comprises an HRNP link, wherein said HRNP link can be clicked at a first
3 location and dragged to a second location.

1 56. The computer implemented method of claim 52 wherein said
2 navigation option comprises a pop-up menu having a list of links.

1 57. The computer implemented method of claim 52 wherein said
2 navigation option comprises a list of icons.

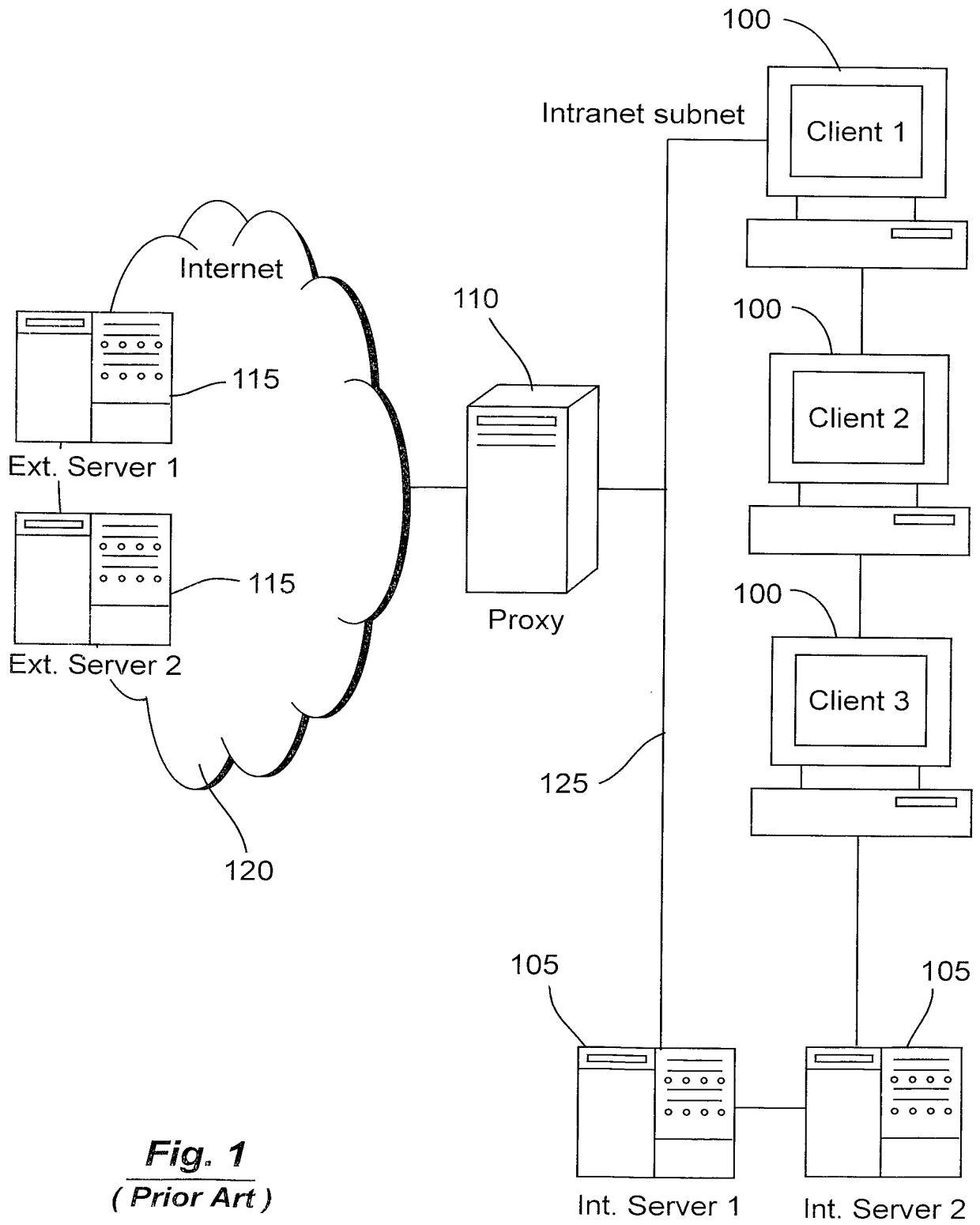


Fig. 1
(Prior Art)

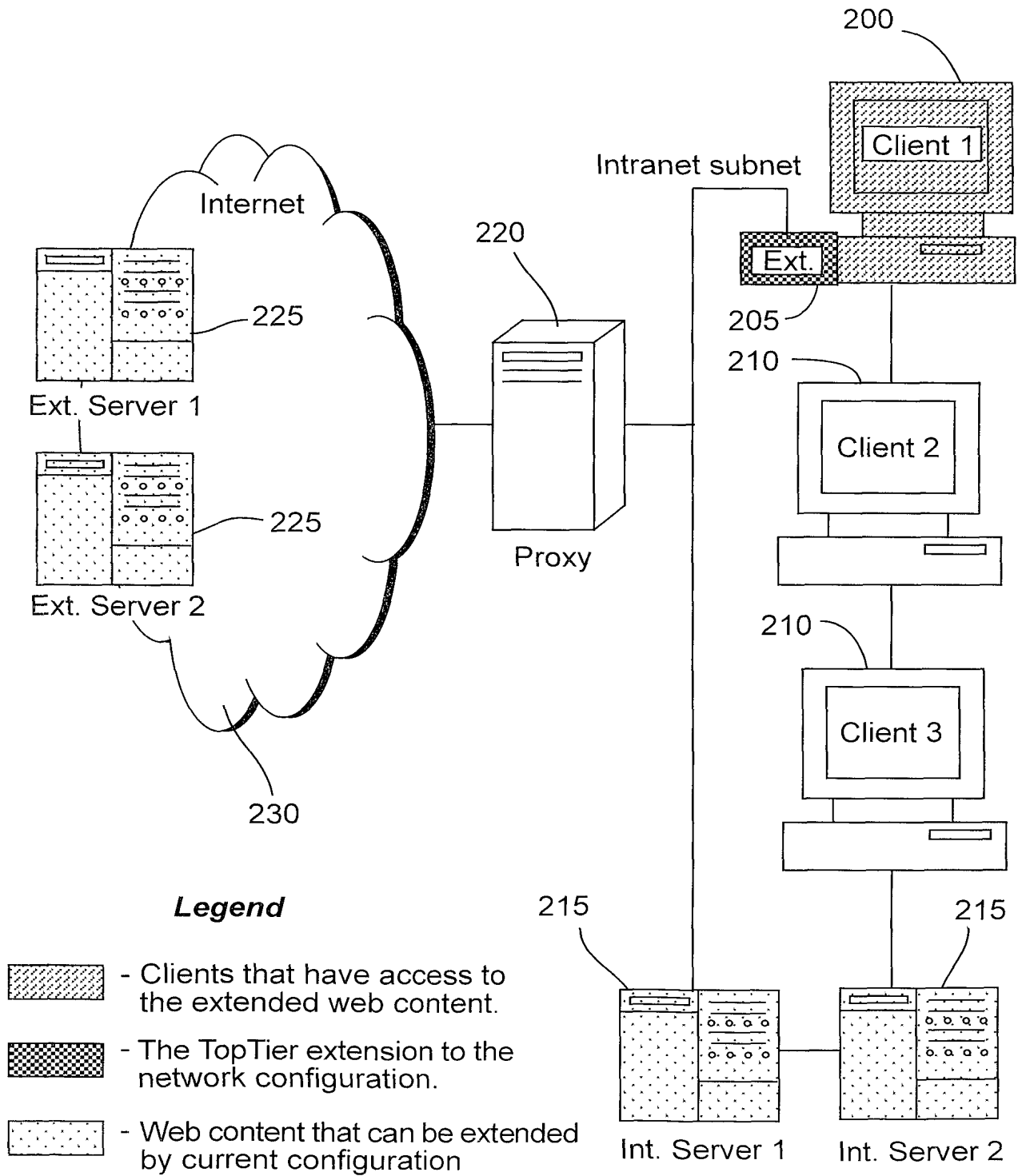
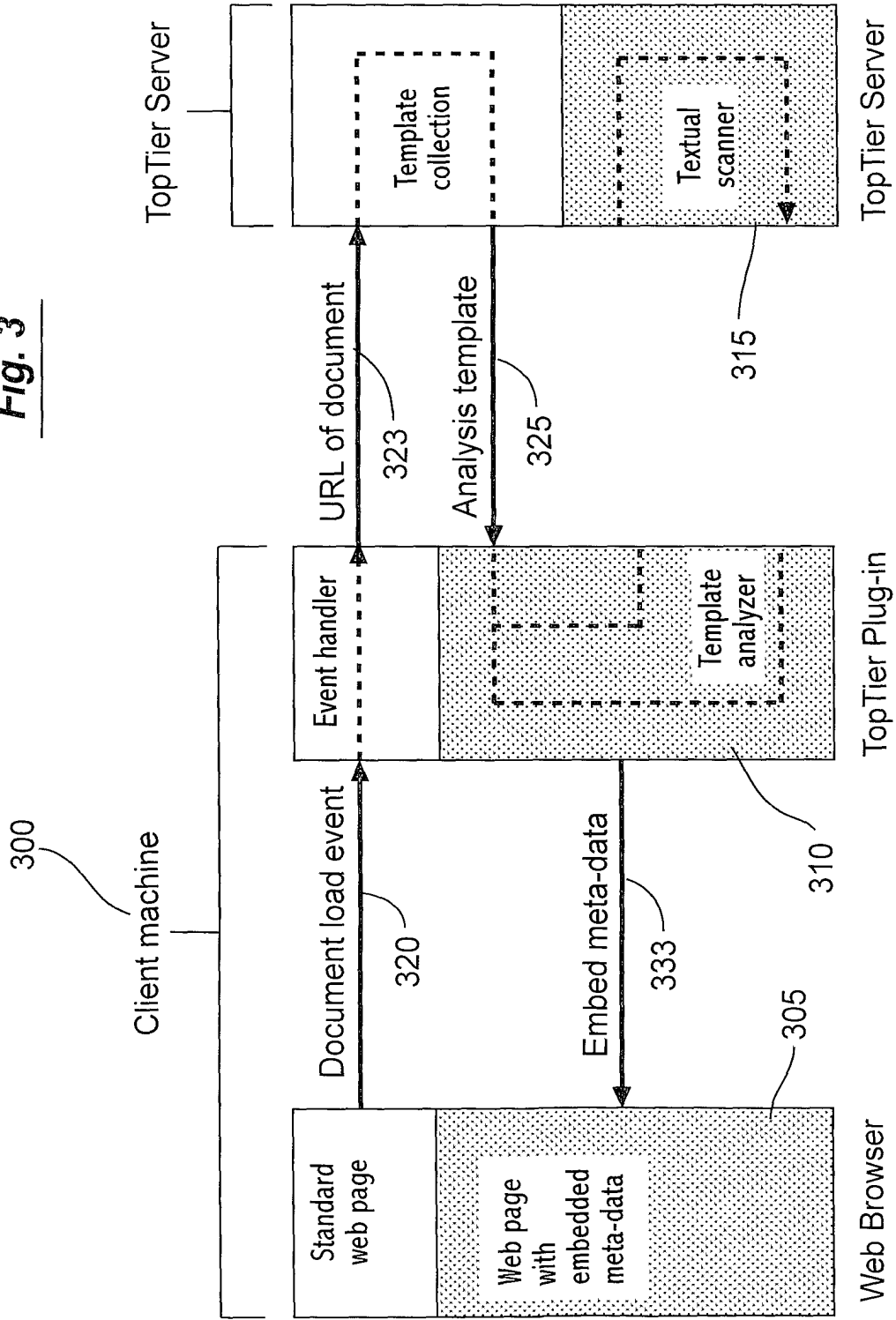


Fig. 2

Fig. 3



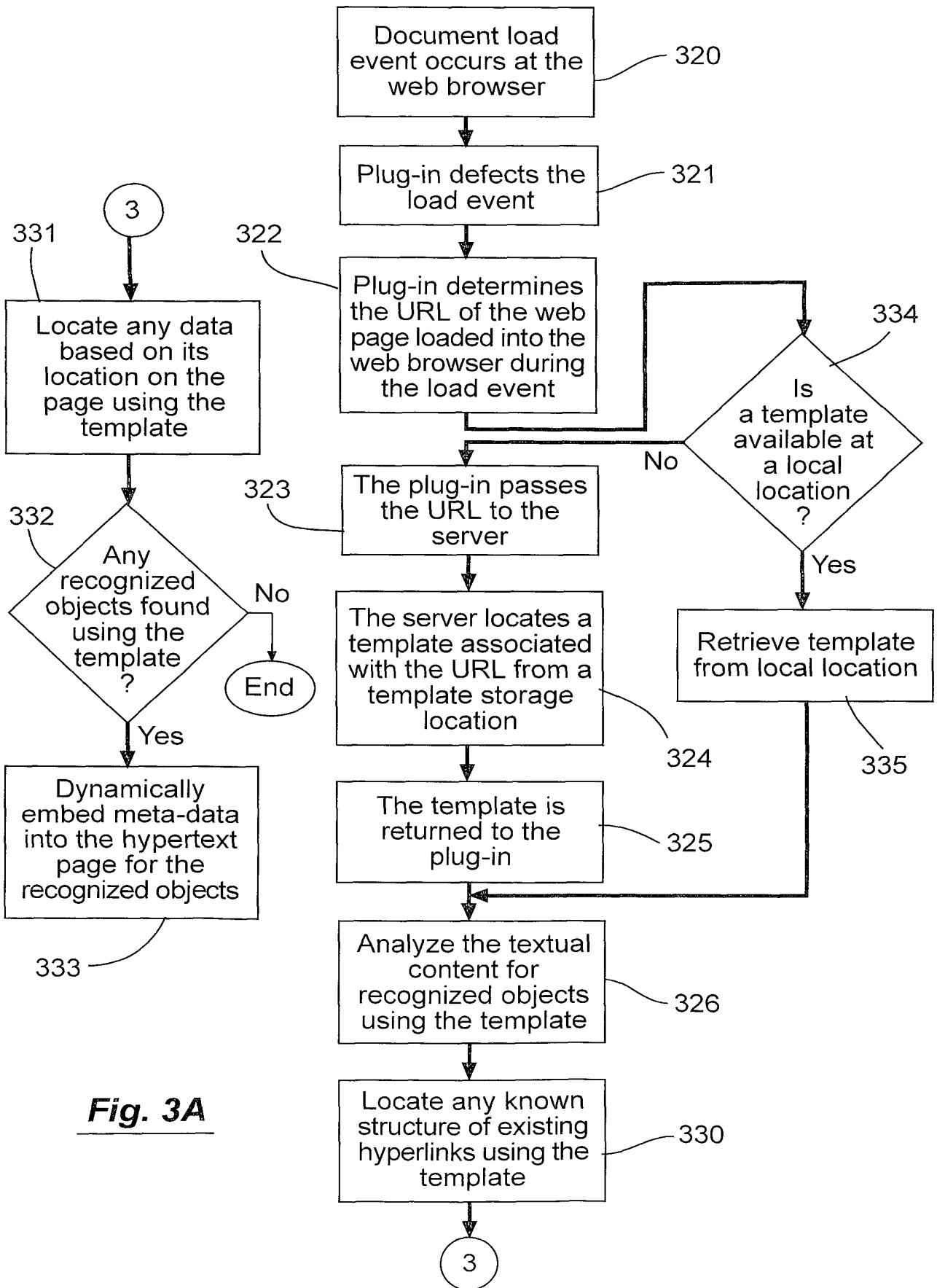


Fig. 3A

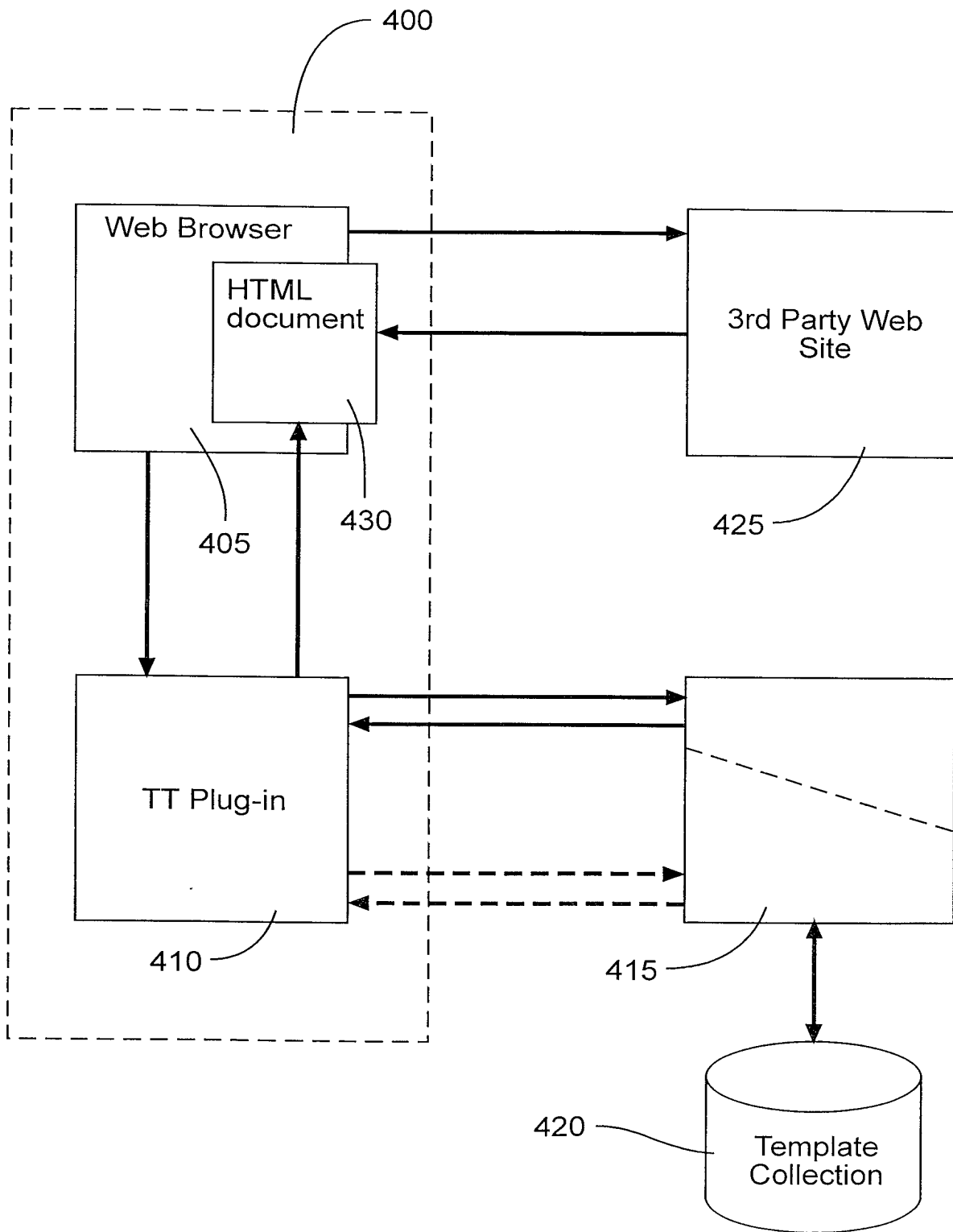


Fig. 4

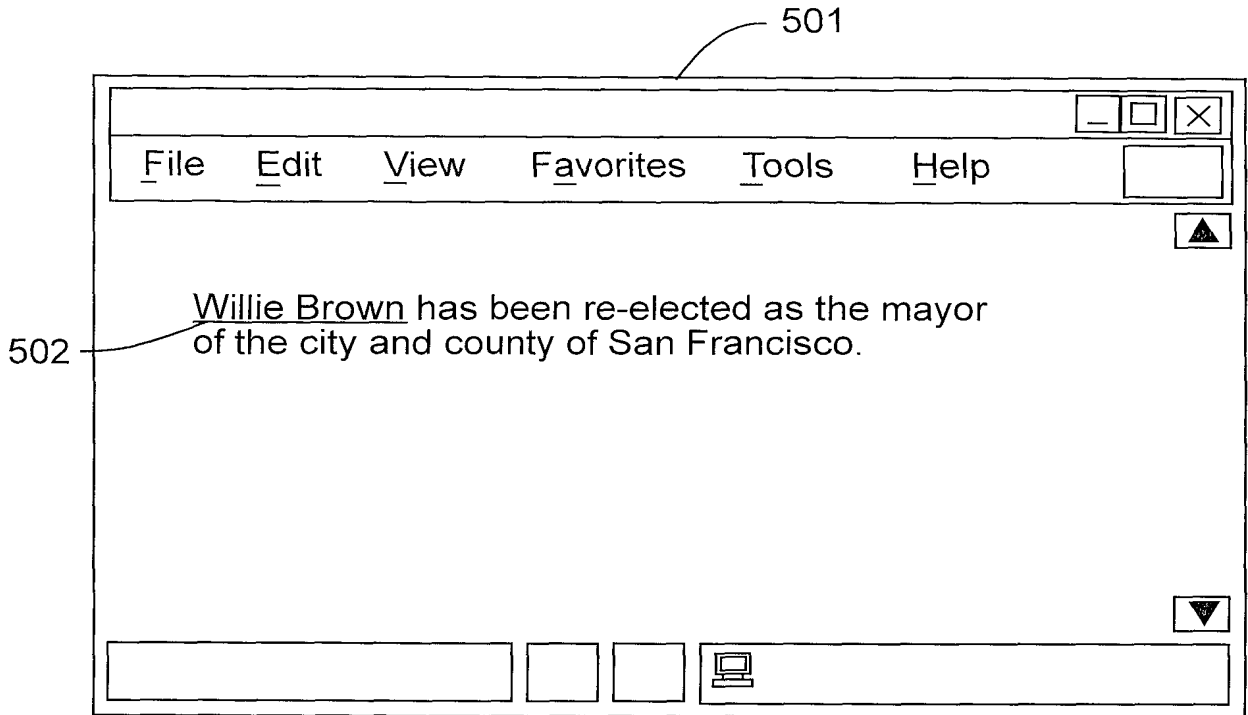


Fig. 5
Prior Art

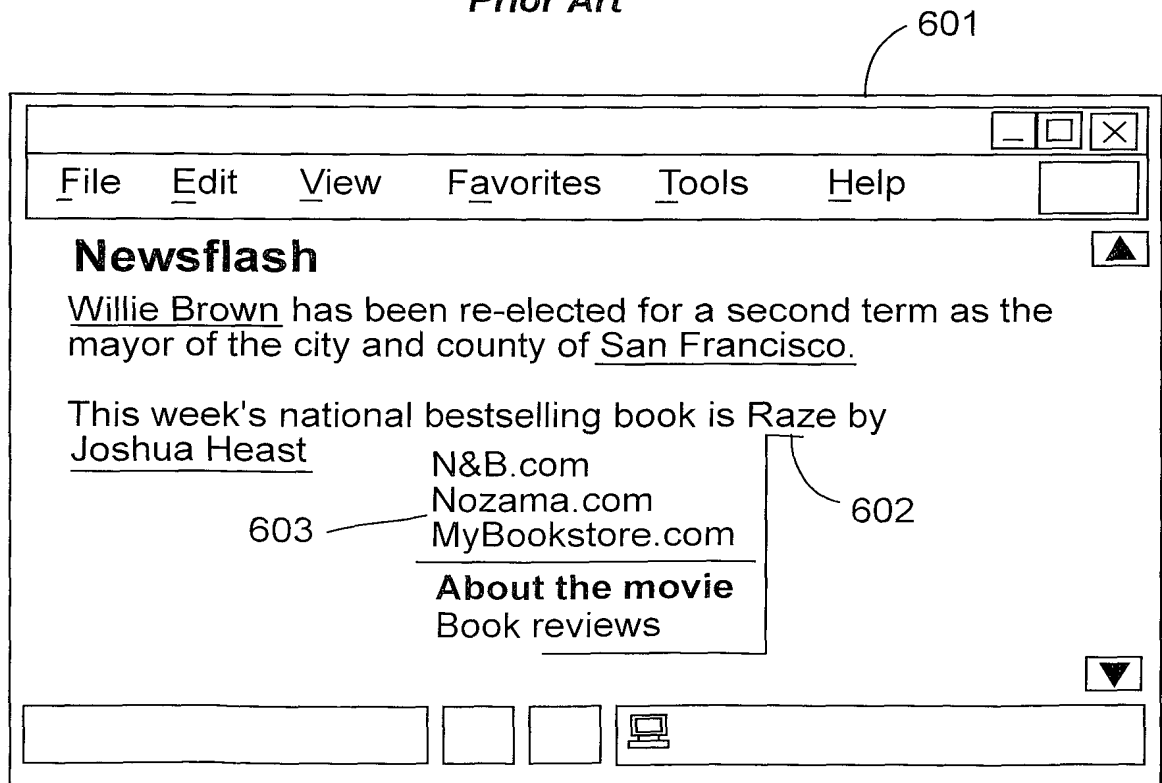


Fig. 6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US01/32139

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) :G06F 17/21
US CL :707/501.1, 513, 517

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

US. 707/501.1, 513, 517

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WEST Database
search terms: hypertext, hyperlink, URL, dynamic generation, WWW, web page

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 6,122,647 A (HOROWITZ et al) 19 September 2000, whole document.	1-57
A	US 6,003,040 A (MITAL et al) 14 December 1999, whole document.	1-57
A	US 6,092,074 A (RODKIN et al) 18 July 2000, whole document.	1-57
A	US 5,870,546 A (KIRSCH) 09 February 1999, whole document.	1-57
A	US 6,006,265 A (RANGAN et al) 21 December 1999, whole document.	1-57

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"E" earlier document published on or after the international filing date	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"A" document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search 10 NOVEMBER 2001	Date of mailing of the international search report 9 1 2001
Name and mailing address of the ISA/US Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks Box PCT Washington, DC 20231 Facsimile No (703) 305-3280	Authorized officer STEPHEN HONG Telephone No (703) 305-3000